CHARITIES OF MR. A. T. STEWART.

He Gives Away Six Million Dollars for Charitable Purposes-The Money to Be Expended in Building Two Grand Hotels, One for Working Young Women and the Other for Young Men-Description of the Hotel for Working Young Women and Proposed Plan of Its Management.

An old Grecian historian relates that in one of the spaigns of the Peloponnesian war the river Ce-sus was turned from its channel, and that its shono-respiendent with gold and precious stones, only and long this river had pursued its course, to dreaming of its stores of hidden wealth. Mr. Fork, and, for that matter, the great merchant prince of the world, in the recent development of phases of individual character, of which the public mew nothing and dreamed less, presents a parallel to this olden stream of that ancient home of the arts and poetry and oratory, where Demosthenes twelt, and Homer and Anacreon lived and "burning sappho loved and sung." Sedulously and long he had pursued his course as a merchant. The world, which traw him not, indeed him stern and avecting. The pursued his course as a merchant. The world, which knew him not, judged him stern and exacting. The wealth of charity underlying his nature lay deep and hidden like the precious gems of that Grecian river, as famed in classic story as Marathon or seaborn Salamis or Thermopyle. President Grant, in the appointment of Mr. Stewart to a place in his Cabinet, brought him conspicuously before the public. The unexpected turn of events, growing out of this appointment revealed to the public. are sewares career, and now a musty out statute as evoked from the dusty tomes of dead letter en-tments to prevent his entering on the duties of the fice. It is unnecessary to dwell on the tumultuous le of political partisanship setting in suddenly distrong against him, and the final result, when

ad strong against him, and the final result, when
A falcon towering in his pride of place
Was by mousing owns hawk'd at and kill'd,
and the country robbed of his valuable services as
ceretary of the Treasury—a position his probity,
annly worth, splendid executive abilities and well
mown sound and comprehensive views regarding
he national finances most eminently fitted him to
III. With heart stirred with patriotic devotion to his
dopted country—for he had already received all the
conor that could be conferred by the appointment,
and he was far above the possibility of being inhonor that could be conferred by the appointment, and he was far above the possibility of being in-fluenced by any mercenary motives—with a hope to rescue the country from her present financial thrai-dom and impart a healthful vitality and symmetry and completeness to our financial system—with this bright vision of commingled peace and presperity un-der the new administration, and by his own individdor the new administration, and by his own individ-inal efforts hoping to aid the fulfilment of this brilliant promise, and by judicious use of our boundless re-sources pay off the national debt, Mr. Stewart, as the only way to get around this difficulty, offered, as a well known, to transfer his business to other hands and devote the entire income of it to charity. hment as they read this announcement from the ational capital. It was possible. He fully intended do so, and would have done so, but for the second aught that by pursuing this course he would be notwithstanding it had been so long forgotten inoperative, as any on the statute books. For were for the country if among the many ants who are now pressing their claims in the olic opinion and who hold our national destinter public opinion and who hold our national destinies in their hands and keeping, there were hore like him, more as loyal, as self-sacrideing, as true to principle. His ofter of this magnificent income to the cause of charity was no hotbed growth, no special product of the time being and immediate circumstance, but the slow, genuine, healthful growth of his large and there is the slow, genuine, healthful growth of his large and there is the slow. liberal heart. It recites a story which can never fall coldly on American ears. Unused to the conflicts of cal life, be turned from the ceaseless and dispolitical life, he turned from the ceaseless and dis-tasteful jargon of politicians and came back to the city-and his vast business, to which he is now as earnestly devoted as ever. That business has grown into gigantic proportions. His down town whole-ale store in an immensely colossal warehouse, file-with the rarest and costlest fabrics from every quarter of the globe. To merchants from all sections of the country many tens of thousands of dollars worth of goods are daily sold from this establish ment, besides large quantities in bond. His impor-tations are, immense. All the ships of the Spanish Armada would not supply his demand. His new retail store, with its acres of floors and millions of rs' worth of the finest and richest goods, surng anywhere even approximating to it in extent and magnificence. It is a miracle of beauty, completeness and elegant finish. A continuous flood of golden light streaming through the expansive skylight gives the clearners of midday to the spas hollow square extending from the first to the floor, while the multitudinous outer ndows impart the same vivid brightness all the interior recesses of the extended ing the hotlow square, and at all hours of the day, the scene presented of comminging throngs of shopping ladies and busy clerks is as grandly am-mated as the coup d'ait is indescribable. There is everywhere system—the perfectness of order and despatch. There is one eye that sees everything, a head that plans, a power that directs, an iron will that controls. To the majority of persons knowing Alexander T. Stewart by sight—and even this num-Alexander T. Stewart by sight—and even this number is comparatively few—he is simply a very gentlemanly looking man, plainly dressed, without the vestige even of an ornament; rather slight in figure, light brown hair, blue eyes, light full beard, without musiache, and regular features. The deligate clearness of his complexion, the firm moulding of his mouth and chin and the pleasant expression of his calm, clear eyes are unnoticed by appendical clearness. Thugh slight, he is extremely well of his mouth and chin and the pleasant expression of his caim, clear eyes are unnoticed by superficial observers. Though slight, he is extremely well made, and a lengthened tease of life is legible in his frank, open and unwrinkled brow, his complexion, glowing with the ruddy hue of health, and his perfectly erect figure. His hands are white and delicate, his feet small, his votes low and his manuers pleasant, yet dignified and polisited. His own clerks, who have seen him daily for years, have had no more notion of his inner life than the veriest atrangers. They have seen him only an others saw him. They have seen him only an others saw him. They have seen him only an others saw him. They have seen him only an others judged him—a man devoled to business and money making? a man decisive, peremptory; a porfect martinet. It is true that he repart his our ployes he conducts his business on principles of strict minitary discipline, and with the thousands in his employ he could not do otherwhe; but it is reserved for those who know him intimately to penetrate his noble warm and magnanimous heart.

"You have been in my employ differen years, but have been grossiy neglectful of an important trust," he sand to one he had discharged.
"It shall not happen again," pleaded the discharged employe.
"I shall not allow it to happen again," answered

employe.

"I shall not allow it to happen again," answered Mr. Stewari.

"I beg you for the sake of my wife and children to take me back," shill further urged the discharged employe. "will you not do it?"

"No, sir," answered Mr. Stewart; "you have violated a rule of my establishment. You have neglected a duty. I forgive mistakes, but I never overlook neglect."

"Hut—" interrupted the discharged employe.
"Sut," continued Mr. Stewart, "for your past years of fauthul service I shall continue your malary. There, go."

Tae man went, but his salary has been paid him ever since, and there are others who are being paid. In the same way. We give this simply as an index of the character of the ruan. Charity, that noblest, highest and best attribute of human character, is an essential vital force of his nature. He gives away years of chousands yearly that find no record but in the great book of recorded good deeds. But innor and multiplied deeds of charty did not estisy the benevolence of his great heart—did not come up to the compast of his expansive mind—did not furificate requirements of his aplendid fortune. That spirit which bunds and entows the hospital, the aimshouse, the asylum and the school; to sootte the agonies of distress, to support the feebleness of age, to protect the helpicasness of the orphan and to present instruction to those against whom poverty had closed the gates of knowledge was inborn in him. Coming here from Ireland, the land of his birth, a young man just from college—and to his cellege education he airributes not only the real groundwork of

loyment from the pursuit of his classical studies lich he still keeps up, and continued cultivation the scholarly habits and tastes he thus acquired an from all the boundless resources of his was calth—he taught school at first and then went internal. How few words suffice for his bloggraphy and the school at th-he taught sonosi at first earl then went into
less. How few words suffice for his biography,
noe, persistency, pathataking, indomicable
use and the cardinal virtues of truth and upness in all his dealings, the truthfulness of deel
ought, of cause to effect tell the whole story,
obreaght him prosperity and riches. Faith in
disgrify was perfect and absolute. Herein lay
obeyer; herein lay the secret of his growing
th. With the accumulation of wealth the spirit
arity burned stronger within him. It became a
sim of fire. It showed itself at Washington in
noident to which we have referred, and which
cettified the country with astonishment. It is
t to show itself in a stupendous scheme of belence and in the expenditure of a sum of moneyerfecting this scheme surpassing any private
ribution ever made to charity. What John Jacob
r did zag what Wm. B. Astor, his son, has cone since are trifles to it. The superb liberality of Stophen Girard dwindles into puny proportions. The princely benefactions of Peter Cooper and William Vassar and Thomas Drew and Exra Cornell become insignificant in comparison. All the richest endowments of charitable institutions in this country and the Old World, as that of Christ's Hospital in London, where Coloridge and Lamb were educated, are almost nothing alongside of it. The grand and hitherto unparalleled munificence of Mr. George Peabody has been surpassed. Mr. Stewart, in carrying out his present benevolent scheme, will expend \$3,000,000, and for another and similar scheme as much more; \$6,000,000 altogether. Think of it. Six million dollars for charity, and the gift of one man. It seems incredible. But this is the age of stupendous veents, stupendous progress, stupendous ideas,

Upon this the first instalment of \$1,000,000 is to be expended. It would be deeply interesting if we could trace the maturity of his plan in Mr. Stewart's mind; his pertinacious pondering over those profound problems of human nature and human will and destiny that ceaselessly urge their dark and solemn questions in connection with devising means for making better the condition of the poor and working classes; how the subject of tenement houses must have elicited his attention and protracted and careful study; how he turned over in his mind the alternate quesitons of providing a great hospital or an asylum or school; how he grappled every fact and theory having to do with human charity in its every possible diversity of forus; how he thought and labored and struggled to expend the forces of his pent up benevolence and with the money he had set apart accomplish the greatest good. The details of the struggle, however, are not given to us—will doubtless never be given to every soe—it is the result only that we know. He has selected working young women as the most worthy recipients of his first great beneficence. To the patronage of ladles Mr. Stewart, as is well known, is almost whoily indebted for the foundation of his fortune, as well as being largely indebted to them for its growing expansion since. There may be something of chivairy that stimulated his final decision—a desire to pay a lasting tribute to the sex to which he is so much indebted—but the great impelling moutre was no doubt his perfect familiarity with the struggles, trisls and templations of working young women as revealed to him in thousands that during the past twenty-five years have been in his employ. It is needless to dwell on this point. It would only be telling an old, old story, how our young working women, having no parents or others to care and provide for them, some of them suddenly reduced from affinence and dank basements; how they are aubjected to the contaminating influences of debased and wicked men; how they are deprived of every j

Shall shine along the path of coming centuries, he is making the recipients of the benefit in no way or manner the objects of charity. His purpose is the reverse of this. There is no degradation to the beneficiaries, nothing to comest the pride of independence, usuams to detract from set-respect or wound the sensibilities of the most delicate End reflaced. This will be made more clear when we come to speak hereafter, more in detail, of the plan of management that is to be pursued and the general system controlling its conduct and working.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RULLOUNG.

system controlling its conduct and working.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

Byron, in his description in Childe Harold of the church of St. Peter's, attests in vorse that will outlive the grandly gigantic temple he descriptos the impossibility of taking in at a giance its expansive beauty and perfection.

Those are in the conduction of the conduction of

Systems controlling in consideration working.

Perce, in the description in Childs Barcold or the Children's States in youse that will outpossibly the contemporary of the Children's States in youse that will outposs the contemporary of the Children's States in youse that will outposs the contemporary of the Children's States in youse that will not be perceived income in the post of the Children's States in your section of the Children's States in Young to the Young to

which is parallelogram in its form, are the interior walls of the hotel. The depth from the extreme projection of the grand entrance to this courtyard is sixty-one feet, and that of the rest of the Fourth arenue front fifty-two feet. The depth of the Thirty-second and Thirty-third street fronts, or rather the width of these portions of the building communicating with the courtyard, is also fifty-two feet, while the depth or width of the main portion at this point is thirty-six feet nine inches. Descending now into the basement, which extends fourteen feet below the level of the street, in the thick and massive underlying walls we see ombodied all the essential elements of strength necessary to support the vast superincumbent structure. We see here a monster engine generating steam for heating the entire building, lending its strength in raising and lowering the vertical elevators, giving rapid motion to a series of gigantic fans used for furnishing fresh air to all the halls and rooms, and also helping to do the work of the kitchen and laundry. Extending from the basement to the roof are ventilating shafts eight by sen feet in size. These shafts pass upward through the four angles of the grand hall. Ascending from the basement by a large stairway leading to the first story, we enter thai irrepressible feature of a lotel, the kitchen, the next thing to that "toosin of the soul, the dinner belt." The kitchen is directly in rear of the court yard. All the modern improvements are here in perfection, every required auxiliary of the cuinnary art. The kitchen is directly in rear of the court yard. All the modern improvements are here in perfection, every required auxiliary of the cuinnary art. The kitchen is thirty-six by nihoty-six feet in size. Double elevators for raising and lowering stores, for communication with the dining room and for the use of the employés of the hotel are here. At each end are large smoke shafts, having ventilating air chambers around them. There is also a taxirway leading to the second stor above it are used entirely for hole purposes—we go from the large half opposite the grand staircase into an ante or reception room, through which there is communication to the balcony over the portico. Stopping here for a moment we observe the fine view to be had of Fourth a enne and Murray Hell with its palatial residences. The second story is mainly devoted to rooms for the guests. There are no series of suits of rooms as in ordinary hotets, such rooms from the nature of the case not being required. The grant staircase at this story leads into a half twelve feet in width, extending from Tairty-second to Thirty-third streets. Communicating with this hall and also of the same width are parallel talls on each side, and continuing to the rear, and there again communicating with a similar half parallel to the first. On ters to occupy, or other cases where two occupy one room. These rooms are sixteen by seventeen feet in size. On this door and directly over the kitchen and laundry is the grand resturant or dining liail, being directly over the kitchen and laundry is the grand resturant or dining liail, being directly over the kitchen and interpretable of the latter being of the best quality. The third, fourth, fitti, sixth and seventh stories of the hotel are constructed on the same plan with the second story, except that the rooms are smaller, the latter being each eight by seventeen feet in size. Over the uning hall, however, is a room of the same dimensions as the former, occupied for meetings, concerts, lectures and similar purposes. On the fourth floor and also of the same size, and over the last room named, is the library and reading room. Over this space in the remaining stories are rooms for the servants. The hotel is constructed to accumulate about 600 guests, there being altogether 500 rooms for their accommodation. Each room is neatly, furnished and is well supplied with water and murble basins. Besides this every room has an

or nard wood, and each room is furnished with inside shuters. All the sashes are guzzed with single plate glass. The building is constructed wholly of iron and brick and is thoroughly fireproof. There is used in its construction about 1,000 tons of rolled wrought iron floor beams and from 5,00 to 6,000 tons of Scotch pig in Scotland to make up in part the iron required. The beams of the floors are all of iron, and brick arches torned by subsequent and include the scotch pig in Scotland to make up in part the iron required. The beams of the floors are all of iron, and brick arches torned by subsequent and include the sairways are made of iron, and are likewise fireproof. Mr., John Kellmu, the osciebated architect, who has put up nearly all the fleeproof buildings in the scit, and whose fame has gone before him as the architect of the Hearly building, is the architect of the Hearly building, is the architect of this building. Architectura invention has certainly been taxed to its utmost to produce the results accomplisited. Mr. Kellum has proved himself equal to the task, and in the symmetry, beauty and perfectness of his plan has achieved splendid and unparalleled success. Messas, J. B. & W. W. Cornell, who also did the iron work for this building.

Bistoral And Managament of the Hearly and completeness of its massive proportions, has developed a Smith are the masons.

Bistoral And Managament of the Hearly and completeness of its massive proportions, has developed and to encodence we have described. The plan of its disposal has been fully settled upon by Mr. See Arri. In the first place, no sectarian influence is to 6e experiessed in its management. Mr. Stowart is a first place, and the proportions of the respective judicatory heads if the leading popular religious denominations. The set of the flat provisory guardians C. Royard of trustees. They likewise will have the discound place the whole thing is essentially and exyguisers will be flat promise and the second place the whole thing is described by the flat o

a hotel not only one of the finest but most commodious on the continent. Except the noutie rooms, to be occupied by two sisters, as stated above, each will have a room to herself, and, as shown in the description of the building, of good size, finely furnished and well ventilated and heated when required. There are servants to wait on every one and to take care of the rooma. There is the laundry for washing, to which all clothes to be washed are sent, with the lists and names, and a quickly returned as 2: our largest hotels. There is the diming halt, spacious and beautifully ornamented, where dishes are served at a carte, enabling the immates to graduate their meals in respect to cost to their inclinations or means. There is the drawing reom, in which to most for social converse, or to receive the calls of lady friends, or to bear music, for there will always be a plano here, and doubliess always accomplished and willing players. There is the reading room, which will be furnished with the daily namers and leading periodicals, and the library, richly stored with a judicious selection of standard works. There is the lecture room, for further intellectual enjoyment, and there are the bathrooms, those important auxiliaries to heaith, and the spacious interior holiow square paved with marbie and having a fountain in the centre, whose falling waters will be murmuring music of delicers sweetness. There will be aquarta, revealing in miniature the mysteries of the wondrous world of waters, and singing birds diffusing an inspiration of loy by their mative wood notes wild," and flowers filling the air with their baimy breath. What a contrast this to that sad human life of our working young women, pay no more for all these comforts and enjoyments than they paid before, and probably not half as much. No more worthy charity, none productive of better fruits and carrying with it such immortality of glorious reward could be devised.

Mr. Steward's generosity is not to slop with the hotel for working young men employed as clerk

Board and blest by time,
Arch, empire, each thing round thods

Looking tranquilly while falls or nods
Arch, empire, each thing round them.

What a triumphant refutation these mag nificent
and unparalieled charities to the widesprend belief
and frequent assertion that Mr. Stewart only knew
how to make moner and to keep it! He is now
proving to the world how little it has known of him.
and that his life, though devoted to money maxing,
in which he has been more successful than any man
living, has had for him a further and higher and
nobler purpose; that he is endowed with aspirations
reaching beyond himself; that through the long years
of his successful mercantile career he has been meditating some great benevolent scheme, and that his
life energies, of which we are now just beginning to
see the irmit, have been bravely devoted to grand
and benedicent aims.

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING. ITS INFLUENCE AS A MOTOR OF CIVILIZATION.

ITS PROGRESS AND PRESENT PERFECTION.

refers to the unparalleled impulse given to the progress, of civilization about the close of the fitteenth century "by the simultaneous invention, or at least introduction from the East, of the mariner's compass, grapowder and artillery, an improved system of arithmetic, and especially of the art of printing, which, says Dr. Taylor, "has given combination and energy to the public opinion of nations and bestowed on the entire community a power of sharing in the deliberations of the State. The invention developed no new element of civilization, but it gave intensity

belief that paper might also be made out of linen, an the first paper factories were erected in Germany, not more than half a century before Johannes Genale Guttenberg, started the first printing press at Mayence THE CHINESE ORIGINATE PRINTING.

But the Chinese printed books long before this, and, as Exp. Dr. Martin asserted in his lecture, had many therares containing a hundred thourand and more printed volumes centuries before Christ. Their method of printing was by engraving the whole page upon one block of solid hard wood, inking the raised surface and pressing the paper against it with soft brushes. Though they have now introduced hand presses, they sill retain the solid block and could not yet be induced to abandon it for morable type.

HOW ITS KNOWLEDGE CAME TO EUROPE.

The accounts brought by Marco Polo of the skill and advancement in manufactures among the Eastern nations, partition of the country of the

guch per cection that a latter press impression of rea, particle picture.

THE PRINTING PRESS.

In this consection the printing press should not be forgotten, this great auxiliary, through the improvement of which aimse Guttenberg's invention could exert the high influence upon the civilization of Incasting which is has exercised and door alili which the mage as frat construction of the construction of ded them to increase their number, ded them to increase their number, dos per hour. Most of the printing were the improvement of the printing were the improvement of the printing were the improvement of the printing the printi

ie and to more allier and me. Hence as it the third instrument relief en. Hence as it the chief instrument relief en. Hence as it the chief instrument relief en. Hence as it the demands made upon it, has can all the demands made upon it, has can be the company of the second of the chief and the quires the artistic application of scientific di developments to do what the priming by all the resources of modern intelligen ble of performing. But such institutes of modern printing are but few and far between nown has been carned by the Imperial Printin of Austria, in Vienna, and, perhaps, in one bra "Naturiescell" or nature printing, for illustra-works, that printing house stands unrivalled. try, and supplied with all the machinery as which the combined still of Europe and Am tributed for the enhancement of the printing a THE METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 97 NASSAU STREET IN THE OLD HERALD BUILDING.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST PIANOS MANU-fectured, fire years guarantee; instalments taken; second hand Pianos for saic and taxon is exchange. Pianos to let; amount applied, if purchased. JOHN C. BARNES, LIT Sighth street, near Broadway.

STEINWAY PIANO, NEARLY NEW, CHEAP,— Great inducements offered to purchasers of Pianos and ans before removal, for each or in instalments; Pianos to 7. S. BERRY & CO., 502 Broadway. A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, AGRAPPE treble, warranted six years. Pianos to rent and sold on instalments; second hand Pianos at bargains, at the factory and warrancoms of JENYS' & SON, 233 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues.

A PINE SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, at a barrain for cash, as the owner is going to move. Apply at 266 West Twenty-fifth street. PIANO FOR \$60; MAKER, PAPPE, PARIS; A SEVEN octave Princorna, and it keys, for sale cheap, J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—ROSEWOOD CHICKERING A 7 octave, upright, square, grand, short time used; cost \$850, for \$350; warranted perfect; also full concert grand; very low. Apply at 36 Fourth avonue. A BARGAIN FOR CASH.—ROSEWOOD 716 OCTAVE Planoforte; cost 2500, for \$250; four round corners pearl keys, celebrated makers, carved case and legs; modern improvements. Apply at 28 Third street.

A MAGNIFICENT TOCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO forts, rich and powerful tone, nearly new, with maker guarantee, &c., at a great sacrifice for cash, at BM Gransfred, near Mott.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 481
Droadway, will dispose of 100 Plances, Kelodeons and
Organs of six first class naters at extremely ow prices for
cash this month, or will take from \$5 to \$20 monthly until
paid. The same to let and rent applied if purchased. TELEGRAM CARTOON.

THE GLASS OF PASHION.

SEE EVENING TELEGRAM OF PRIDAY NEXT. FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY WILL SACRIFICE for cash, a magnificent Planoforie; carved resewood stave, overstrung; celebrated city maker; five years' guar to; nearly new. 113 Seventh street. MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PLANOFORTE FOR

CHEAP SECOND HAND PIANOS—WORTH DOUBLE what they are offered at, \$100 and upwards; one almost new. J. & U. FIS-HER, 481 West Twenty-eighth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

EXCELLENT SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, THE Libest in the city, \$175, \$225, \$250, \$75 to \$450. Pianos hired. Eighth street, corner Fourth avenue. CHANBERS & SON.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP CALL AT L. P. CUMMINOS wareroom, No. 2 Union square. Sold on instalments or rented any way to suit customers. Only took at them before you decide ciscowhere. J. C. PISCHER.—NEW SCALE PIANOS, WITH J. latest improvements, patent damper, &c., the best and most reliable planos made. 425 West Twenty-eighth street, near Minit avenue.

N EW AND SECOND HAND PIANOFORTES AT LOW prices for each, or sold on instalments; new Cabinet Organs \$65 and upwards.

C. M. TREMAINE & BRO., 435 Rroome street.

PIANOS.—SECOND HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS Inskers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, II East Fourteenth street.

Il East Fourieenth street.

PIANO FOR SATE.—A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY will sell an almost new reserved Piano, worth \$500, for half price. Apply from 2 to 5 P. M. at 112 East Twenty-accounts from the street of the \$275. SEVEN OCTAVE, WITH ALL THE LATEST \$2.00 improvements; carred logs; also a variety of first class Planes at all prices.
BTERDMAN & HOLLTER, 55 West Sixteenth street.

MARBLE MANTELS. MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS FOR SALE-BELOW 25 Park row, first floor.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE AND Marble Mantels, rich and elegant derigan.
T. R. STEWART & CO., 608 Sixth avenue, Between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

TELEGRAN CARTOON. THE GLASS OF FASHION.

SEE EVENING TELEGRAM OF PRIDAY NEXT REARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STORES.

MARBLE MANTELS, DEAD STONES, MONUMENTS— Marble works, 52 Pers avenue, near Third street. Mantels put up in the conserve. Get price list. MARBJ. AND MARBLETZED MANTELS—RICH AND Cognit designs. Over 500 Mantels on hand, at A. F. ABEK'S, 134 and 138 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue. Price lists on application. Cut this out.

MISCELLANROUS. A FINE COLLECTION OF BRITISH FOSSILS, FROM bip Samaria.

Saurians, Fish, Crusiaces, a great variety of Ammon Nanttil, Pentacrinites, &c., &c., whole or part, for sale GEO, T. KNIGHIT, 56 Murray street. A MERICAN ENGRAVING.—CH. HENRY & McLAUGH-iln Bros. Patent. This valuable process is carried an for the public at 20 Seckman street. TELEGRAM CARTOON.

THE OLASS OF ARR EVENING TELEGRAM OF PRIDAY NEXT.

O. O. P. REGALIA POR THE CELEBRATION—GOOD
L. quality and moderate price. Also Masonic, S. of Z.,
lood Fellows' Resentes and Bariges for balls, &c.
M. J. DRUMMOND, 351 Grand street.

MONRY FOR ALL WHO WANT, THE NEW YORK Mutual Savings and Co-operative Loan Association, odice 20 Brondway, room No. 5, loan money to members an eerns suited to all. St constitutes full membership. All who want money about

V BLOCIPEDES, DIFFERENT SYVLES, MADE IN THE best manner, for sale by HEBBELD, CAUCKER & WILLET, IY and D Fullon street, New York, wholesale design in Fancy Children's Carriages, Wooden Ware, Brooms, dec. TRELEGRAM CARTOON.

VELOCIPEDES.

THE GLASS OF PASHION. SEE EVENING TELEGRAM OF PRIDAY NEXT.

Al. - Ladies and Gentlemen can Recrive the Liamonds, Jewelry, Carpets, &c. Please call on or address M. MAKS, So Sixta arenue, opposite Eighth street. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marks.

AT 215 SEVENTH AVENUE LADIES AND GENTLE men receive highest prices for Cast On Clothing, Furniture, Carpeta, &c. 25,000 worth wasted. Watted upon. Address Mr. or Mrs. FROMAS WHITE.

AT 462 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-THIRD street, ladies and gendlemen can receive the highest prices for their cast off effolding, Carpets and Furniture. Please fry us, and satisfy yourself. Call on or address F. HAERIS. Ledies attended by Mrs. HAERIS. AT R. MINTE'S, LATE OF SIXTH AVENUE.—LADIES and gents wishing to dispose of cast off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, Ac., please call on or address E. MINTE, 185 Seventh account, three doors south of Twenty-first street. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Mints.

A1. -LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN RECEIVE THE
by calling on or addressing FDWARD MILLER, 136 Seventh
arenue, near Nineleenth Street.

A T 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.— L. CASHHERG pays the highest price for Ladres and Gentlement's Wearing Apparet, Diamonds and Jewsity. La-dies walled upon by Mra. Cashberg.

13 THE EVENING TELEGRAM. MELL YOUR CARRIER TO SERVE EVENING TELEGRAM. COMPLAINTS FOR NON-RECEIPT SHOULD BE MADE TO THE PROPRIETOR. OFFICE 97 NASSAU STREET. TELL YOUR CARRIER TO SERVE EVENING TELEGRAM. COMPLATATS FOR MON-ERCRIPT SHOULD BE MADE TO THE PROPRIETOR, OFFICE ST NASSAU STREET. TELL YOUR CARRIER TO SERVE EVENING TELEGRAM. COMPLAINTS FOR NON-RECEIPT SHOULD BE MADE TO THE PROPRIETOR. OFFICE OF NASSAU STREET. TELL YOUR CARRIER TO MARVE COMPLAINTS FOR NON-REGIPT SHOULD BE MADE TO THE PROPRIES. OFFICE OF NARSAU STREET TELL YOUR CARRIER TO SERVE THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

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